

CANADIAN NATIONAL LAND SETTLEMENT SERVICE

A Guide to the Prospective Land Settler

CONTROLLING and operating, as it does, more than one-half of the total railway mileage in the Dominion of Canada, a country with a population of more than ten million, and serving every one of the Dominion's nine provinces, CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS has facilities for serving a much greater population and handling a more extensive production from farm and factory than has yet been attained. Favourable natural conditions for such future increase and expansion are present in Canada today just as they were visioned by those who originally planned the extensive transportation systems which penetrate the country in every direction. Many of the lines now operating, and particularly those of recent construction, serve purely farming districts, only partly developed and awaiting the inevitable influx of new settlers. In such districts there are literally thousands of opportunities for those who desire to make their living on the land, and the CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS is making an effort to bring together the settler who seeks land and the land that needs the settler. That, briefly, is the function of the land settlement service operated by the Department of Colonization and Agriculture. The company needs more farmers to use its services, and places for these new customers to live and prosper are plentiful within the territory it serves.

There have been at all times many who must look elsewhere for a place to live and with opportunities for their families; this is true today, perhaps, more than at any time during this generation. Thousands are looking to the land for a means of living, and the rich, fertile lands of Canada offer it to them in plentiful measure. But to these thousands of land seekers, now, more than ever before, a serious question presents itself, "How can I find out where to go?" Canada measures nearly 4,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with agricultural areas up to 600 miles from its southern border, and is far too large a territory for personal investigation. One must select a province, even, possibly, one or two districts within a province, having in mind the capital available, previous experience and the type of farming to be

practised. This folder has been designed to assist the landseeker to settle first the broad general question of locality desired before he communicates with the nearest office named on the back of this folder. He will then receive such general literature as is necessary to describe accurately the area in which he is interested, and for most districts land listings can be supplied. With this assistance he will obtain all the facts necessary to narrow his search for a farm location within very reasonable limits, and he may plan a trip of inspection with no waste of time or money.

Reduced rail rates, both passenger and freight, proper routings, immigration regulations, customs arrangements, and all the thousand and one questions which arise when a move is contemplated, are dealt with by our offices. We consider all prospective settlers are prospective customers, and as such are entitled to all that is implied in the company's famous slogan,

"COURTESY AND SERVICE"

The intending settler may do well to remember also that the company has a very real and vital interest in locating him where he will have the best possible opportunity to make good. Our advice and assistance have saved many settlers from costly errors due to unfamiliarity with local conditions, and every settler may rest assured that the free service herein offered is of value to him in dollars and cents and is rendered with his very best interests in mind.

There are many cases of new settlers who, having preliminary information from friends or relatives already in Canada, decide on the districts they will first visit without either assistance or direction. Even these prospective settlers are strongly advised to state their plans to the nearest office listed on the back of this folder, for only in very rare cases is it not possible to help in some way.

Within will be found brief and accurate summaries of the farming opportunities now available in the different provinces. Anyone interested is asked to state his own particular problem fully to the nearest office of

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Department of Colonization and Agriculture

(See list of Offices on back of this folder.)

RURAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

THE farm holds little attraction for those desiring sudden wealth with little effort; nevertheless there are few people more independent and contented today than the farmer on good land with low taxes, who, with his cellar full of roots and vegetables, cattle and hogs in the yard, fowl in the henhouse, flour in the bin, and fuel in the shed, is profoundly thankful that he did not move to the City when the temptation beset him a few years ago.

It is to those who left the land for the city, and now long for the security of farm life; to the farm owner on high priced land loaded with debt and taxes; to the farm tenant struggling to overcome a burden of excessive rent charges, and to the young man trying to plan an independent future; to all these and to any others interested in good lands at low prices with moderate taxation, this little folder may well represent the door of opportunity which leads to Canada where rural living conditions may be summarized as follows:

CLIMATE

One of the greatest attractions offered by Canada to the white race is its climate. The generally high proportion of bright sunshiny days, both summer and winter, and the dry atmosphere and invigorating conditions which prevail, have contributed much to the health and hardiness of the Canadian people. Canada's climate may be classified under four major territorial divisions:

1. *British Columbia*, the valley and coastal type, with moderate temperatures throughout the year, and comparatively high precipitation except in the South Central area.
2. *Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba*, the Prairie type, characterized by greater extremes of temperature and less precipitation, especially in winter. Summer precipitation increases in the north central portion, particularly in the park country.
3. *Ontario and Quebec*, moderate temperatures and ample precipitation throughout the year, except in the northern areas where the winters are more severe.
4. *Maritime Provinces*, distinctly moderate temperatures at all times except in the interior portions with fairly heavy precipitation everywhere. Climate very similar to that of the New England States.

POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP

The people of Canada are predominantly of British and American stock, the next largest group being of French origin, located principally in the Province of Quebec. Just what great scope there is for additional settlement is clearly illustrated by the fact that while the density of population in the United States is about 41 people to the square mile, Canada has less than 3.

A settler may buy, operate and sell property and land in Canada without changing his present citizenship, but must be a citizen in order to vote or to take title to free homestead lands where they are still available.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETS

The rivers, lakes and natural waterways of Canada were designed by nature on a magnificent scale, and the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence route, supplementing the fine port facilities at Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, permit easy transportation of farm products from Central Canada to the markets of Europe. In addition, splendid harbors at Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast, and at Churchill on the Hudson Bay assure ample outlets to all parts of the world.

Two complete transcontinental railways, with their feeders, carry farm products to these ports and rail or road communication is conveniently established with the United States all along the International Boundary. Freight and passenger rates are controlled by a Railway Commission and many rates of special importance to the farmer are substantially lower in Canada than they are for similar distances in the United States.

Recent treaties have assured to Canadian farm products special preference in British markets, which it is expected will materially assist the Canadian farmer.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

Canada's educational system will bear comparison with that of any other country in the world, as it is so planned and financed that every child may obtain a sound education. The schools are administered by local school boards under the

guidance of the Provincial Governments, and elementary education is entirely free to the pupil in all public schools.

Latest statistics show 32,004 schools, 205 colleges and universities. Technical education has also made rapid strides and the Agricultural Colleges of Canada are of the very high standing.

Religious freedom is an outstanding feature of Canadian life, and churches of all the principal denominations are established in each province.

ROADS

In a comparatively new country it is not to be expected that everywhere perfect highways will be found. Great steps in that direction have been taken and in the Eastern Provinces there are many well built permanent roads, while in the Prairie Provinces and even in the mountain districts of British Columbia, are many first-class gravelled highways. There are in fact gravelled or paved roads between most of the principal centres.

On the prairies well graded roads have been constructed into all the better settled districts, and the Government carries on extensive work in bridging streams and rivers for the convenience of settlers.



TELEPHONES AND RADIO

Rural telephone systems have been developed throughout almost every reasonably well settled area. Quite recently the operation of radio within Canada was brought under the complete control of the Dominion Government and it will now be carried on for the instruction and entertainment of the general public with a minimum of time allotted to commercial announcements.

FUEL AND WATER

Fuel is obtainable throughout the Eastern Provinces, in British Columbia, and the Central parts of the Prairie Provinces, with little more than the labor of cutting and hauling, as throughout all these areas there is sufficient timber suitable for this purpose. Many settlers obtain fuel on their own farms. In the southern prairie sections, wood is not so readily obtained but there are enormous deposits of bituminous coal in Alberta, and of lignite coal in Saskatchewan, both of which are available to the farmer at a moderate cost.

A dependable supply of good water is of the utmost importance to every farmer. Canada is well favored in this respect as good water is available almost everywhere.

TYPES OF FARMING IN CANADA

Canada has 358 million acres of arable land, of which about one fifth has been cultivated. Of approximately 215 million acres of agricultural land in the Prairie Provinces, about 90 million are at present occupied. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec have more than 40 million acres of unoccupied land rated as suitable for agriculture, most of it in the region known as the "Clay Belt." Several million acres of good agricultural land are available in the semi-pioneer regions of British Columbia, and large acreages in scattered districts of the Maritime Provinces. Most of these areas are well suited to diversified farming.

Settlers with limited capital usually engage in mixed farming to obtain the greatest possible production in proportion to investment. Mixed farming is regarded as safe farming, although it requires industry and intelligent planning. For those who fulfill its requirements it provides a permanent home and an assured living.

Farming in Canada may be classified as follows:

DAIRYING

Dairy farming is one of the most important branches of agriculture followed in Canada. It is a form of established farming practised with success in every province and those farmers who have devoted a considerable part of their energy to dairying are among the most prosperous.

GRAIN FARMING

Wheat is Western Canada's premier crop. More than 60% of the cultivated areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta is devoted to this crop. However, as agriculture advances a more permanent type of farming is being established. Nevertheless, wheat always will be one of the main crops even in the "Park Belt" or mixed farming country of Canada.

Oats and barley are second and third respectively among the cereal crops. These grains have a prominent place in dairying, hog raising, and cattle feeding. Western Canadian wheat, oats, and barley usually capture the sweepstakes whenever shown in International competition.

MIXED FARMING

Combined with dairying the principal products of the mixed farmer are:

Horses: The horse, the most universal of farm animals, is a source of power on a majority of the farms in Canada, and is usually of good type. Horse ranching is carried on in some sections, and the breeding of good type horses receives every encouragement.

Swine: The swine industry, a natural complement of the dairy industry, has developed rapidly. The bacon type hog is bred almost exclusively, due to the popularity of the "Wiltshire-side" on the British market. Because of the climate, hog cholera and other contagious diseases are practically unknown.

Sheep: Through governmental encouragement, this class of livestock is increasing, especially in small farm flocks. Markets for wool and lamb in Canada warrant a considerable increase in sheep population.

Poultry: Poultry do well in the dry Canadian climate, and command premium prices on the world's markets. To the average farmer this activity returns a small but steady income.

Fodder Crops: The rich soils combine with sufficient rainfall to produce luxuriant crops of clovers, timothy and other cultivated grasses. Native grasses grow abundantly in many areas, providing excellent grazing. Corn is grown successfully in some areas.

Vegetables and Roots: Vegetables and field roots produce heavily and are of excellent quality. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, etc., are grown successfully. Sugar beets, as well as mangels and turnips for livestock, give excellent yields.



RANCHING

The open range, with luxuriant growths of native grasses providing excellent grazing, coupled with surplus feed producing areas, is ideal for breeding and feeding beef cattle and sheep. In these parts cattle and sheep require little shelter during the winter, thus lowering production costs, and stockers and feeders are shipped to grain producing areas for finishing. Well finished beef and lamb find a ready market.

Ranching is today limited to certain areas in Alberta and British Columbia.

SPECIALIZED FARMING

Fruit Farming: Fruits are produced successfully over a very wide area in Canada. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries are grown extensively in British Columbia, Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces. Small fruits of various kinds flourish in every province of Canada.

Fur Farming: Fur farming is a branch of livestock raising which has made rapid headway in Canada during recent years. The silver fox is most favored on account of the value of its fur and the ease with which it is raised in captivity.

Bee-keeping: The long days of sunshine and the natural growths of clovers and flowers are especially favorable to a large honey flow in Canada. Bee-keeping as a "side-line" is fast becoming popular.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

From the landseeker's viewpoint, the Province of British Columbia may be divided into three areas: The Lower Mainland; the Peace River Block, and the Central Section.

The Lower Mainland is featured by a moderate climate, small intensive or specialized farms, high percentage of urban population and moderately high land values. Landseekers require considerable capital to establish themselves comfortably.

The Peace River Block experienced a generous flow of landseekers in the post-war period. However, free homestead privileges have been discontinued, and land is now available only by purchase. There are still opportunities for those with modest capital.

The Central Section offers a great deal to the new settler. The largest areas of suitable farm land, close to railway facilities, are located between McBride and Terrace, along the Jasper-Prince Rupert line of railway. A person with limited capital desirous of obtaining a farm home will find few places more worthy of consideration than Central British Columbia. It is pre-eminently a mixed farming country with a moderate climate, and great scenic beauty.

The Central Section is divided into numerous fertile valleys and plateaux presenting such great variety that detailed description is difficult. It must be visited to be fully appreciated. Throughout this area there are soils and climatic conditions adapted to all classes of mixed farming. One may mention three principal classes:

1. Lands specially adapted to small fruit growing, mostly in the vicinity of Terrace where small fruit farming is firmly established. Farms are small.

2. Ranching and mixed farming areas partly open and supporting heavy growths of natural feed with ample shelter from natural timber, in the vicinity of McBride, Burns Lake, Francois Lake and other lakes north and south of the Railway. Much of the government land offered at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre is well suited to this class of enterprise.

3. Mixed farming lands in the vicinity of Prince George, Vanderhoof and Smithers. The plateau lands contain level areas where coarse grains are grown and fairly large farms have been established. Dairying and every class of livestock industry may be followed. Wild lands are priced at very low figures, from \$2.50 per acre up, partly improved farms are available at moderate prices, while farms fully improved naturally require a heavier investment.

Land prices throughout Central British Columbia are low and taxes vary from seven to twenty-five dollars per quarter-section of 160 acres. British and American settlers predominate with small groups of Scandinavian and German origin.

British Columbia contains a large share of the world's best timber. Its mineral production includes gold, silver, copper, lead and coal to an annual value of over 60 million dollars. Fishing and fish canning employ large numbers of men. Wild fruit is abundant, and the waters and forests harbor a great variety of fish and game.

ALBERTA

This province presents a great variety of farming conditions and natural resources, and offers opportunity of some kind to almost everyone looking for a location. Of its total population of 731,605 (1931 census) over 60% *live on the land*, and cultivate less than one-third of the ninety-seven million acres considered suitable for agriculture. From this limited area farm products worth from 150 to 300 million dollars are produced each year. Most farmers know, too, Alberta's wonderful record in capturing World's Championships for grains.

The surface varies from some level prairie in the south and central portions to rolling lands and mountains towards the Rockies in the west, and gently rolling stretches of park and prairie country in the Peace River and Athabasca regions to the north. As might be expected with such topography, soil, climatic and farming conditions vary greatly. An approximate division for settlement purposes may be made as follows:

1. *Prairie Country.* That portion east of a line from Waterton Lakes Park on the International Boundary, through Calgary to Red Deer. This is, generally speaking, a treeless plain, with rich soils, similar to the prairies of Southern Saskatchewan. At times, rainfall is scanty and some irrigation areas have been established. Desirable locations in this section are available to those with capital to purchase at fair prices for improved lands.

2. *Foothills Country.* From the area above-mentioned west to the Rockies is a rolling open country featured by light rainfall and considerable altitude. It is devoted mainly to ranching. Some small level areas are under irrigation. Most holdings are quite large and the newcomer should be prepared to finance a fairly heavy purchase of land and stock.

3. *Park Country.* North of the foregoing two divisions, and occupying approximately the central portion of the province, is a typical park country similar to that in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and presenting similar opportunities in full or partly improved farms at low prices. Ideal for mixed farming with soil and climatic conditions favorable to both grain and stock raising, this portion of the Province has most to offer to the new settler with limited capital.

4. *Peace River and Northern Sections,* extending in scattered areas from the Park Country almost to the north boundary of the province, but served by Railways in a few districts only. This area presents great variety, prairie, park country, and bush. The prairie land within easy reach of a railway is practically all occupied, and wild lands available require considerable clearing. There are opportunities for the pioneer, but these entail the possession of reasonable capital.

The natural resources of Alberta include 86,000 square miles of forested lands, 15,000 square miles of bituminous sands, immense clay deposits, a growing oil production, and 14% of the coal reserves of the whole world. Alberta's industrial payroll is already an important factor in the purchase of farm products.





SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan contains the largest proportion of what are generally known as Western Canada's prairie lands, and yet at least three-quarters of the province lies outside the prairie and may be classed as park or bush lands. Naturally its prairie lands were first occupied and there is now little desirable undeveloped land in the south portion of the province. The central areas, mainly park country, were reached by railways within recent years, are opening up more slowly, and have room for considerable additional settlement.

Saskatchewan produces an annual grain crop averaging 400 million bushels. There are 3½ million head of live stock on Saskatchewan farms, and the dairy production runs over eighteen million dollars per year. The land is very level in the south, slightly rolling in the central portions, and broken by lakes and streams in the north. Lakes and streams are numerous in the park country and northern sections.

A classification of land and farming conditions may be made under four headings:

1. **TRUE PRAIRIE.** West and south of a line from Estevan through Melville to Saskatoon and thence straight west to the boundary. This is a part of the great plain which includes North Dakota and Eastern Montana; deep black loam, very level and specially suitable to straight grain farming. Lands here are already well developed and openings suitable for newcomers only if they are able to finance on a fairly liberal basis.

2. **MIXED PRAIRIE AND PARK COUNTRY.** A belt running from the north and east boundaries of the True Prairie as above delimited to a line drawn from Hudson Bay Junction on the East to Lloydminster on the west. This belt contains much land very lightly timbered and portions almost prairie, but has a somewhat heavier rainfall. Pastures are good, fodder crops flourish and though wheat is largely grown, mixed farming is the rule. Improved and partly improved farms are available in moderate numbers at low prices, but a reasonable amount of capital is required for land, stock and equipment.

3. **PARK COUNTRY.** This extends for varying distances north of the foregoing, but parts of it only are at present served by Railways. Here there are somewhat heavier timber growths, with luxuriant stands of wild hay and all fodder crops. It is pre-eminently a "long-grass country," and is naturally suited to dairying and mixed farming. There are many opportunities here for the man with moderate means who can and will pioneer.

4. **WOODED AREAS.** Extending north of existing rail lines and for the present outside the limits considered satisfactory for agricultural settlement.

Other resources assure Saskatchewan a balanced development and will provide home markets for farm products. Among them may be mentioned valuable chemical deposits, pottery clays, 50,000 square miles of forested land, extensive fresh water fisheries, and in the north great water powers and latent mineral resources.

MANITOBA

Manitoba is the oldest of the Western Provinces, and its capital city, Winnipeg, is the chief marketing centre for their products. Manitoba first produced grain for export in 1876. Now the province produces annually 140 million bushels of grain and 30 million pounds of butter, besides other agricultural products, while 1,250,000 head of livestock populate its farms. Notwithstanding this tremendous development, there is still room for expansion.

Only a small area in the southwest is true prairie. The land varies from level to gently rolling, with some scattered low ranges of hills up to about 2,600 feet. Considerable timber grows on these elevations, and here are established Government Timber Reserves, where under proper regulations farmers obtain cheap lumber for their buildings, fencing and wood for fuel.

Eliminating the small area of prairie land in the southwest corner, which is quite well settled, one may divide the soils and settlements of Manitoba into four groups:

1. **VALLEY AND DELTA LANDS.** Deep clay and loam soils extending widely on either side of the Red River from the International Boundary to Lake Winnipeg and Northwesterly through the Portage Plains to Gladstone. Rich and fertile as any on the continent, these lands are practically all occupied. Grains of all kinds are easily grown, but those engaged in mixed farming also raise fodder crops, potatoes and other roots. Dairying also is extensively practised. Some opportunities exist for settlers prepared to purchase, but a fair amount of capital is required.

2. **PARK LANDS PARTLY DEVELOPED** comprise the areas between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis on the East and the Western boundary of the province, and include the Dauphin and Swan River Valleys. Most of these lands are, or have been fairly heavily wooded. Soil conditions vary from heavy black loam to some lighter sandy soils. Coarse grains flourish and wheat is a staple crop. Cultivated pastures are much above the average, and on open land wild hay abounds. These are ideal mixed farming districts with room for thousands of families able to start with reasonable capital and equipment.

3. **INTERLAKE COUNTRY,** mainly between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, is a partly open and partly wooded very level country. The soil is not usually deep, and in places additional drainage is required. Most of this area is sparsely settled and it is recommended to those who have little capital, but are experienced with live stock and willing to make a humble start.

4. **NORTHERN AREAS,** east of Lake Winnipeg and north of that lake and Lake Winnipegosis. Mostly well wooded but rough country not immediately suited to agricultural development.

Manitoba has an abundance of cheap electric energy favoring industrial activity, large pulp and lumber developments, great fresh water fisheries and numerous lesser industries which assist to secure home markets for farm products.





QUEBEC

This is the largest of the Canadian provinces, measuring 1,350 miles from East to West, and having an area of 594,434 square miles. Agricultural activities for the present are confined to that part of the province south of latitude 49 except near the Western boundary where suitable lands extend some distance farther north.

Quebec has a population of 2,874,255 (1931 census), about 80% being descendants of the original French settlers in Canada. Montreal, the largest city in Canada, is in Quebec, and there are other large urban centres. The agricultural section of Quebec may be considered in three natural divisions.

1. *Valley of the St. Lawrence*, from the City of Quebec to the western boundary of the province and along both sides of the St. Lawrence River is a fertile plain thickly settled with prosperous farmers. South of the river in the Eastern Townships is some of the best farming and grazing land in Canada, extending on the east to quite mountainous country near the border of New Brunswick. This whole valley has been well developed agriculturally for many years.

2. *The Gaspé Peninsula*, including Matapedia and Temiscouata, forms the eastern extremity of that part of the province, lying south of the St. Lawrence, and between that river and the New Brunswick border. This area is mostly hilly and desirable locations are near the river, the interior being heavily timbered. The lands available would be suitable for French-speaking settlers accustomed to mixed farming on small holdings, and able to supplement their farm operations by engaging in fishing. Land prices are quite low.

3. *Abitibi and Temiskaming*, from the St. Lawrence Valley west to the boundary of the province. Natural conditions here are identical with those described under the heading "Northern Ontario." A number of good settlements have started here in recent years, and the sale of pulp wood from land clearing operations has helped to establish these on a sound basis. Ample rainfall assures excellent pastures and the clay soil, with high lime content, produces the finest crops of clover. Wild lands in this area are controlled by the Provincial Government which offers homestead grants of 100 acres each at 60 cents per acre payable over a period of five years, with reasonable settlement conditions. In certain cases the Provincial Government also gives substantial encouragement to those who immediately undertake the clearing and cultivation of their land. This whole area has a special appeal to the pioneer with little capital but capacity for hard work. It is recommended to such settlers who desire to establish in a French-speaking community.

This province has large areas of mineralized rock and immense water powers. Mining, lumbering, and manufacturing developments throughout the province furnish local markets, and this whole territory is within easy reach of all Canada's eastern ports.



ONTARIO

This, the second largest of the Canadian provinces, over 1,000 miles from East to West, and 885 miles from North to South, has a population of 3,431,683 (1931 census), and presents many progressive stages of agricultural and industrial development. Except in a few northern areas, where there are French-Canadian settlers, the population is almost exclusively of Anglo-Saxon origin. In the southern portion, adjacent to the Great Lakes, are located many of Canada's principal manufacturing and industrial enterprises, leading to a concentration of population in that area. Three principal divisions may be made for settlement purposes.

1. *Southern Ontario*. From the Great Lakes to the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing. Practically all desirable land is in use producing in addition to all the usual grain and fodder crops, apples, peaches, plums, strawberries and other fruits, while in the Niagara Peninsula, grapes and tobacco are grown in large quantities. Dairy farming is extensively practised, with bacon hogs and poultry as sidelines, while in some districts many specialize in beef cattle, with sheep as an added source of revenue. Truck gardening is also extensively carried on. The intending settler must be prepared to buy improved land at fair prices, and a reasonable amount of capital will be required. Good roads, schools, and markets are available, as this section is one of the most highly developed in Canada.

2. *Northern Ontario* lies immediately north of Lakes Huron and Superior, east of Lake Nipigon to the Quebec border, and north to Hudson Bay. This is a vast region of forests, mineral lands, rivers and lakes. It contains what is known as the "Great Clay Belt," consisting of approximately sixteen million acres of friable clay loam soil, little of which is yet occupied. This area is traversed from east to west by the Canadian National Railways. Most of it is still forested but some areas have been burned over in recent years. On these lands, where cultivated, clovers grow in profusion, alsike seed is raised successfully, and coarse grains and vegetables flourish. Game and fish are plentiful. It is a mixed farming country, still in the pioneer stage, and requires of the settler the pioneer qualities of initiative, industry and hardihood. Undeveloped lands are controlled by the Provincial Government, which offers them to new settlers at a nominal price of fifty cents per acre, subject to reasonable settlement conditions.

3. *Western Ontario* comprises the territory from Lake Nipigon to the Manitoba Boundary. It is similar to Northern Ontario except that most of its agricultural settlement is in the southern portion in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and from Fort Frances to Rainy River. This area has comparatively little desirable wild land close to railroad, but partly developed farms may be had at very low figures.

The Mining companies of Ontario, which are among the largest in the world, its great pulp and paper developments with the industries of the southern section, provide excellent local markets for farm products.



MARITIME PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the most easterly provinces of Canada, resemble in soil and climate the New England States, and have developed along somewhat similar lines. The proximity of the ocean and the influence of the warm Gulf Stream have resulted in an equable climate with dependable growing seasons. This factor, coupled with suitable soil conditions, has made possible the pre-eminence of Nova Scotia in apple production, and of all three provinces in the raising of certified seed and high grade table potatoes. Rainfall is ample throughout these provinces, and the snowfall in winter reasonably heavy.

In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the population is predominantly Anglo-Saxon and in New Brunswick largely so, the majority being Canadian born; some districts have been settled for many generations. The rapid settlement of Western Canada, and the growth of industry in the past two decades did, however, attract many from the farms of these provinces, and in consequence there are a number of partly improved places available at moderate and sometimes very low prices. Some new settlements of people of Scandinavian origin have been particularly successful.

Prince Edward Island with its nearest point about ten miles from the mainland, is about 110 miles long and from 2 to 34 miles wide. Its soil, 85% of which is arable, is specially suited to raising oats and potatoes. These are its chief crops, and combine to make dairying and poultry raising profitable. The Island supports 88,038 people (1931 census), and opportunities for newcomers are limited to the purchase of improved lands, which are not freely offered.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick present conditions very much diversified by wooded hills and valleys, lakes and small rivers. It is along the small streams, in the valleys, and along the northern and eastern coasts that the best lands are located. Most of these have been cleared and cultivated, forming good farming land and pasture. Developed farms average about 100 acres, as holdings generally are smaller than in Western Canada. With the exception of a few small areas quite heavily wooded where wild land is available by purchase from the Provincial Government at very low prices, the opportunities for new settlers are in partly improved lands. Prices are comparatively low and terms usually extend over eight to twelve years.

Large and small game birds and animals are plentiful in most of the forests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and fishing, both fresh and salt water, is world famous. In normal times lumbering and fishing provide considerable employment, while coal and iron developments on Cape Breton are the largest in Canada. Local markets are good in the numerous small towns and cities, and ocean ports give access to the markets of the world.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS FROM THE UNITED STATES

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

British or American citizens are admitted to Canada for permanent settlement if they are:

- (1) Physically and mentally sound.
- (2) Law-abiding citizens able to read and write.
- (3) Not previously deported from any British Dominion.
- (4) Not likely to become a public charge.

(5) Agriculturists, able and sufficiently financed to take up land, stock and equip it, and maintain themselves without relying on local employment.

The regulations are administered by Government Inspectors at Border points; they alone have the power to allow or refuse entry, subject to appeal to the Minister at Ottawa.

If the intending settler cannot conveniently visit a Border Inspector and obtain a satisfactory decision before arranging to move, it is strongly recommended that he communicate with our St. Paul Office at the address given on this page, stating fully his circumstances and plans to enable correct advice and the best assistance to be given. There is no charge for this service.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Live stock for the farm may be entered free to a maximum number of 16 horses, 16 head of cattle, 160 head of sheep, 160 swine if only one kind is brought in separately, or a proportionate number of each if the shipment is mixed.

Ordinary household goods, personal effects, and agricultural machinery, the property of the settler, are admitted free. This also applies to automobiles if valued at less than \$1,000. All goods, machinery and livestock must have been previously owned for at least six months. For the importation of guns a special permit must be obtained direct from the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada.

FREIGHT FOR SETTLERS' EFFECTS

Very low special rates are in effect for household goods, farm machinery and vehicles, live stock, lumber, seed grain, etc., if the property of a farm settler and shipped in carload lots.

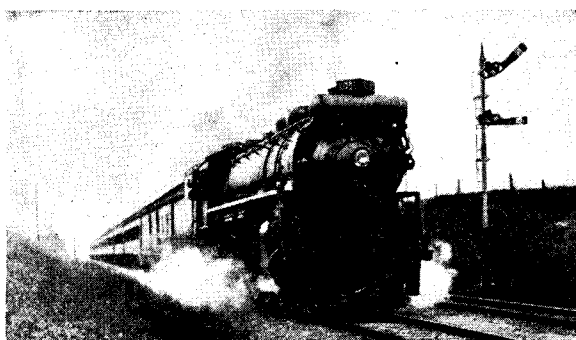
One man will be passed free of charge in full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to care for them in transit.

SETTLERS' FARES

To most of the areas where new settlement is taking place fares substantially lower than the regular rates may be authorized on application. Particulars may be obtained from any Agent of CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

For more complete details on any of these regulations, advice of recent changes, and particulars of land settlement opportunities in good districts, or for any information regarding Canada, address

E. H. GURTON, Manager,
Land Settlement and Development,
Canadian National Railways,
83 East 5th St.,
St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The Canadian National Railways, the largest railway system in America, has a transcontinental line serving the various sea and inland ports and branch lines connecting the principal urban and rural centres throughout the Dominion.

It is this great and responsible organization which invites the intending settler to investigate the many excellent settlement opportunities in the territory it serves. They are very briefly reviewed in this folder, and interested persons are requested to communicate with the nearest of the offices listed below for additional service with free advice and direction.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND AGRICULTURE

Dr. W. J. Black, Director, 355 McGill St., Montreal, Canada

OFFICES IN CANADA

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Director, 355 McGill St.

MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Superintendent, C.N. Station.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

District Superintendent, No. 1, Toronto St.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Western Manager, Room 100, Union Station.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

District Superintendent, 1st Ave. at 22nd St.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

District Superintendent, 10418 101st St.

PRINCE GEORGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special Representative, C.N. Station.

OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, 83 East 5th St.,

Manager—Land Settlement and Development.



Canadian National Railways Grand Trunk Railway System Central Vermont Railway

Lines in Operation
Lines under Construction
Points at which Hotels are Operated by the Canadian National Railways
System Mileage - 23,756 Miles

Canadian National
Steamships
Canada to Bermuda
British West Indies
British Guiana
British Honduras